

It is intended to make the **SHELBY SENTINEL** a class Family Newspaper, Democratic in politics, devoted to General News, Literature, and Morality. To sustain our paper, we naturally expect the assistance and co-operation of the people of Shelby and adjoining counties. While the local interests of this section will not be neglected, we will aim to advance the general prosperity of the State.

The general interests and welfare of this section can in no better way be advanced than through the medium of a newspaper. Devoting our attention to all topics of the day, we will freely and independently discuss them. A cordial support will be given to Democratic and Conservative principles, in opposition to the revolutionary measures of Radicalism. Believing that this is the only course which will result in permanent prosperity to the country and that these views are such as the people of Kentucky naturally and heartily endorse, we shall uphold and defend them at all times. Firm in the opinion that we can make our paper acceptable, we ask a liberal patronage.

Correspondence upon all subjects is respectfully invited. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith and responsibility. Communications to insure favorable attention should be brief, to the point, and plainly written upon one side of the paper.

Repeated communications cannot be returned. Announcements of Marriages and Deaths published gratis. **Obituary Notices.** Tributes of Respect, etc., will be charged fifty cents for each line *in the money to accompany the manuscript.* Parties ordering us to advertise for them in other papers must advance the amount requisite to pay for such advertisement. **Advertisements under the "Special Notice" head** will be charged 50 per cent. additional to the above rates. **All transient advertisements, and all advertisements from a distance.** **Yearly advertisers** have the privilege of altering their advertisements quarterly. More frequent changes must be contracted for, otherwise they will be charged 20 cents per square for each change. Collection will be made quarterly.

THE HISTORY

MORGAN'S CAVALRY,

BY COL. BASIL W. DUKE.

A WORK of some 500 pages, bound in good style, and furnished with

A Steel Portrait of Gen. Morgan, and Fine Maps.

The Author, assisted by his old comrades, has striven to make it a faithful and complete Record of the events of which it treats, and to give it the interest which attaches to a Narrative of an Arduous and Adventurous Military Campaign. The book will cost \$4.00, and every effort will be made to have it ready for distribution in December. Those who wish this work, should make immediate application, or send their orders, to this office.

ÆTNA

Life Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets November 1st, 1866..... \$4,000,000

Income for year ending Nov. 1st..... 3,350,000

13,157 POLICIES issued during the year. Dividends declared and paid monthly. 50 per cent. DIVIDEND DECLARED January, '66.

Ten Payment Life and Endowment Policies non-Forfeitable.

For information, Pamphlets, rates and plans, apply to JOHN T. HEARN, Shelbyville, Ky.

OWEN & FRIDDLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 4 Market St., South side, one door below First, LOUISVILLE, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand every description, variety and quality of **BOOTS AND SHOES**—Men's, Ladies', and Youths'—and are prepared at all times to suit all tastes and fill all orders addressed to them.

They solicit from the dealers in Shelbyville, and the farmers and dealers of Shelby and adjoining counties, a liberal share of their patronage and beg leave to assure them that all their demands in the Boot and Shoe line can be readily supplied from their ample stock, and that all orders for goods in the above line, will be promptly filled. dec-5-6m.

COAL! COAL!

GOOD PITTSBURG COAL, at 40 cents per bushel. Delivered by Scale. H. C. PETRY, Shelbyville, Ky., Aug. 8, 1866. 6m.

BRICK! BRICK!

HAVING removed my Brick Yard one half mile from the Bannan Mills, on the Frankfort Pike. I have now on hand for sale

300,000 of the Best Sand Made Brick, at the lowest cash prices.

Wood and all country produce taken in exchange for Brick.

I will make Brick anywhere in the country, at low cash rates, and can make 250,000 per month.

June 6th 1866. J. Q. JOHNSON.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Matthias H. Stivers of Shelby County living in Jacksonville, a large roan horse, a little thick necked and stiff, about 16, hands high, and works well to a wagon. Supposed to be Eleven or Twelve years old, no visible marks nor brands discoverable, appraised at Sixty Dollars, and posted by said Stivers, before the undersigned, on the 11th day of Dec. 1866. The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay fees according to law. Jan. 24 M. M. WARE, L.P.S.C.

THE FREE

CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH

REV. STUART ROBINSON EDITOR.

TERMS, One Year in Advance, \$3.00.

JOS. V. MORTON, Agent, Shelbyville, Ky.

HIDES! HIDES!

The undersigned will pay 1 per cent. more than any one else for Green Hides, delivered at my Shop in Petty's Building. B. R. JONES.

The Finest and Best Selected Stock of Hats for men and boys; the finest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in the Market, at R. T. OWEN & CO'S.

The Shelby Sentinel.

JOHN T. HEARN, Editor and Manager.

Devoted to General News, Literature and Morality.

\$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

VOL. I.

SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1867.

NO. 34

Business Cards.

Attorneys.

T. B. & J. B. COCHRAN.

Attorneys at Law.

NO 14 Center Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL CONTINUE TO PRACTICE IN THE

SHELBYVILLE CIRCUIT COURT—in partnership with

C. M. HARWOOD. June 6, 1866.

MORRIS & ROBINSON,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF SHELBY AND

the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

OFFICE: Over Winlock & Owen's Drug Store. Jan. 24.

W. C. BULLOCK.

BULLOCK & DAVIS,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF SHELBY, HENRY, OLDHAM AND SPENCER

Counties. June 6, 1866.

FRIZIERS CARPENTER

Attorneys at Law.

Shelbyville Ky.,

June 6, 1866.

JOHN D. HARRINGTON,

Attorney at Law,

Louisville, Ky.

OFFICE:—No. 27 COURT PLACE. Oct. 34.

C. M. HARWOOD.

Attorney at Law,

SHELBYVILLE KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN SHELBY AND AD-

JOINING COUNTIES and the Court of Appeals. June 6, 1866.

W. J. DAVIS. JOHN T. HARRINGTON.

Late of South Carolina. Late of Shelbyville.

DAVIS & HARRINGTON,

Attorneys at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE STATE COURTS AT LOUISVILLE,

and the Circuit Courts of Shelby and Spencer counties. Special attention will also be given to the collection of debts throughout the State of Kentucky and the Southern States. Their extensive business acquaintance throughout the South affords unusual facilities for the collection of all claims.

OFFICE:—North-east corner of Eighth and Main, Second National Bank Building. Nov. 2-2m.

Physicians.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. JAMES LOWRY,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

Office at Thomasson House. 2m.

June 6, 1866.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. G. J. STIVER'S,

DENTAL OFFICE.

No. 23 Main St.,

Shelbyville, Ky.

June 26, 1866.

BOWLES HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE beg to assure the travelling public and our customers generally, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay with us as agreeable and pleasant. Our table is well supplied with eatables—selected with care from our abundant Louisville Market. Our terms are reasonable. We are determined, on our part, that no guest shall go away from our House grumbling. We invite our old friends from Shelby and surrounding counties.

WINGATE & THRELKELD,

dec. 5. PROPRIETORS.

FREDRICK HOUSE.

Brook St. bet. Market and Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS House has been refitted and refurnished, and the people of Shelby are respectfully invited to give us a call.

MRS. M. W. PECK, Proprietress.

G. W. OWEN, late of Shelby, Clerk.

C. S. DANIEL, Late with J. & Co. Late with W. H. Walker & Co.

DANIEL & WALKER,

(SUCCESSORS TO JEFFERSON & CO.)

GROCERS, PRODUCE

AND—

LIQUOR DEALERS,

No. 44, South-east Corner Market and Brook St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for Groceries exchanged for Bacon, Lard, Cigs, Feathers and Country Produce generally. Merchandise sold on Commission at lowest rates. Nov. 2-3m

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED on the waters of Fox run and Bull, and adjoining Harrison's Mill 2 miles from the Shelbyville and Louisville turnpike, and 4 miles North-West from Shelbyville, consisting of 190 acres of No. 1 land, 40 acres of timber, well set in fine-grass the balance of cleared land in a fine state of cultivation. There is 16 acres of good Wheat, and about 22 of Clover. The farm lies well, and is famous for its fine springs of water, both for family use and for stock. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house of 7 rooms, Kitchen, Cellar, Ice-house, Barn and other necessary buildings. Those wishing to purchase, are requested to call at the premises, or address the undersigned at Shelbyville Ky. dec-19-3m JAMES M. TUCKER.

MORE NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED BY Express, at R. T. OWEN & CO. If you want a Fine Dress Suit, go to R. T. OWEN & CO'S.

If you want the Largest size Clothing for Youths' and Boys' Suits, go to R. T. OWEN & CO'S.

Selected Poetry.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The "Curse of O'Kelly" is often alluded to; yet very many, we think, have not read it. Carmack O'Kelly, the celebrated Irish harper, went to Donegal, in the county of Cork, where his watch was pilfered from his

bag. This so roused an ire that he celebrated the people in the following unexampled "string of curses":

Alas! how dismal is my tale:

Like my watch in Donegal—

My Dublin watch, my chain and seal,

Pilfered at once in Donegal;

May fire and brimstone never fall

To fall in showers on Donegal;

May all the leading kunds assail

The thriving town of Donegal;

As lightning flash across the vale,

So down to hell with Donegal.

The face of Pompey as Pharsalia,

Be that the curse of Donegal;

Be beef or mutton, lamb or veal,

Be never found in Donegal;

And forward as the creeping snail

Industry be at Donegal;

May Heaven a chosen curse entail

On ragged rotten Donegal;

May sun and moon forever fall

To beam their lights on Donegal;

May every pestilential gale

Blow that cursed spot called Donegal;

May no sweet corn, thrush, or quail

Be ever heard in Donegal;

May patriots, kings, and commonweal

Despise and harass Donegal;

May every post, gazette, and mail

Sad tidings bring to Donegal;

May vengeance fall on head and tail

From north to south of Donegal;

May profit small and trade small

Still damp the trade of Donegal;

May fame resound a dismal tale

Where'er she lights on Donegal;

May Egypt's plagues at once prevail

To thin the knaves of Donegal;

May frost and snow and sleet and hail

Bumch and jostle in Donegal;

May wolves and bloodhounds race one trail

The cursed cur of Donegal;

May Oscar with his fiery tail

To stomp thrash all Donegal;

May every mischief, fresh and stale,

May all from Belfast to Kinsale,

Scot, curse, and damn you, Donegal;

May neither flour nor oatmeal

Be found or known in Donegal;

May want and woe each joy curtail

That e'er was known in Donegal;

May no one coffin want a nail

That wraps a rogue in Donegal;

May all the thieves who rob and steal

The gallows meet in Donegal;

May mischief big as a Norway whale

O'erwhelm the knaves of Donegal;

May curses whole and by retail

Pour with full force on Donegal;

May every transport want to sail

A convict bring from Donegal;

May every charm and mending nail

Fall dry to staves in Donegal;

May cold and hunger still conceal

The stagnant blood of Donegal;

May every hour new woes reveal

That hell reserves for Donegal;

May every chillon ill prevail

O'er all the limbs at Donegal;

May th' inquisition straight impale

The rapparees of Donegal;

May curses of Sodom now prevail,

And sink to ashes Donegal;

May Charon's boat triumphant sail,

Completely manned from Donegal;

Oh! may my coffin never fail

To find new grave for Donegal

And may grim Pluto's inner jail

Forever groan with Donegal.

to the soldiers of either army who were charged by indictment, in the courts, for offenses alleged to have been committed by them as soldiers, while in the service, and during the war.

I am gratified to know that this policy has been rewarded with the happiest results. Harmony and friendly relations now subsist, where, otherwise, communications would have been arrayed in the bitter and angry passions of the strife through which we had just passed.

Doubtless the soldiers, of either army, did many things wrong and violative of the laws of legitimate warfare, and in conflict with the laws of civil rule; and had they been promptly punished by their officers, or been handed over to the civil authorities for punishment, such offenses would not have been repeated. But such was not the course pursued by either army. The very offenses, for which the soldier is pursued by indictment, had their origin in the remissness of the officers, and in many instances had the sanction of their authority, and sometimes their positive command. The offense was not so much that of the soldier, as it was the remissness of the officers in failing to maintain discipline, and proper observance of the rules of legitimate warfare.

But when the war ended, and the soldier was discharged, and had returned to the peaceful walks of life, and resumed his place as a citizen, the whole purpose of punishment as to the soldier ceased.

Criminal punishment is neither to redress the wrong, nor to benefit the criminal, but by example of punishment, to restrain others from like offenses, and protect society. It does not benefit the murderer to hang him, nor does it restore the dead; but the example of punishment deters others from committing like offenses.

Had the soldier, while in the service, been punished, by either military or civil tribunals, for his offenses as a soldier, the example would have prevented recurring wrongs. This was not done, as it should have been; and now there are no soldiers to be controlled by example; consequently, the purpose of punishment in such cases has been forestalled by peace.

The only thing which punishment in such cases can now satisfy is the private vengeance of injured parties, who will not forgive, and who cannot understand why war was not carried on peacefully.

The peace and harmony of society are too great a boon to be sacrificed to the gratification of a vengeful spirit. If the returned soldier be held to answer indictments in the civil courts for acts which he, as a soldier, committed—how wrong soever they may have been—it will array every community, where such trials are had, in bitter conflict and fierce hostility, upon the sides they respectively espoused during the war. Juries will divide upon the same line, and fail to agree; and witnesses will testify with the same leanings. Continued strife, bitterness, and hostility, upon the war issues, will be kept alive, and a general demoralization of communities be the result.

Moreover, it should be borne in mind that most, if not all, of the offenses for which soldiers stand indicted were committed by them under the mistaken notion that by such acts they were aiding their cause in punishing an enemy, and not with a felonious intent. This conviction upon the part of the soldier, as to his rights and duties to his cause was strengthened by the fact that the words and conduct of his superior officers tended to encourage rather than restrain him. He saw such things either commanded or authorized to be done by superior officers, or at least permitted to pass unrebuked—except by a smile and wink.

This was the soldier led to believe that he, by those very things for which he stands indicted, was doing service to his side of the battle. Saul of Tarsus, with authority to persecute from city to city, and blind and scourge Christians, thought he was doing God's services! It required a light above that of the noonday sun, and an audible voice of warning from God, to convince Paul of his error and sin.

The light of peace has been sufficient to enlighten our soldiers of either army, and to return them to the quiet walks of life with a due regard for law and order, and respect to the rights of their fellow-citizens.

Shall they now be pursued and hunted down through the courts by those who shared with neither the dangers of the conflict? Shall those who remained at home be permitted to perpetrate the war indefinitely, now that armed hostilities have ceased, and the way of peace is open? Shall we have "peace with forgiveness of the past

including that destroyed by fire, was \$18,748 25, as exhibited by the account here transmitted. What proportion of this sum was invested in the buildings now remaining may be approximated by referring to the items of the account.

John Haly, the contractor for the work, has filed with me his claim for remuneration for the work which he replaced after the fire, amounting to \$2,500. This sum has not been paid, but stands as a claim against the State. As he was in no manner to blame for the loss—the fire having communicated from adjacent buildings—he should be compensated for his actual loss, to be ascertained by your committee. I transmit herewith his claim as made out and furnished to me, with his vouchers, that you may refer the same to the appropriate committee.

Having laid before you all such matters of local concernment, and such as pertain exclusively to the jurisdiction of the State, as are deemed of importance for this special communication, your attention is finally directed to a subject which emulates the interests of the Nation as well as the State.

The restoration of the Government of the United States upon the basis fixed by the Constitution, and laws pursuant thereto, which was the legitimate result of the victory of the Union armies, and of the entire surrender of rebellion, followed by peace, is yet denied to us. The organized rebellion against the Government, which was overcome by arms, was not more hostile or less dangerous to our free form of government, than the spirit and temper of the dominant sectional majority that now denies a constitutional restoration. The armies raised by our Government were for the avowed purpose of preserving the Union as formed by the Constitution. The soldier fought to attain this object. Now that the victory is ours, and armed rebellion has ceased, we have the strange spectacle of a dominant sectional majority in Congress denying to those who rebelled the privilege of submission to the government as it exists; and to those who fought to maintain it, the fruits of their victories, and the security of the government which they fought to maintain. A new and different government is sought to be forced upon the Nation, as a condition precedent to the recognition of the existing Constitution.

The frenzy for destruction which seized upon the people of the Southern States, now that they have returned to reason, has been transferred to the Northern States, and the same fanaticism stir the blood of the colder North with the intense glow and heat of sectional hate of the South, and urges forward its votaries, in the fatal blindness of their passion, to the destruction of that Government which has just been so successfully and triumphantly sustained and vindicated by the valor and endurance of our soldiers. This denial is made under the pretense of love for the Union; when it is patent that nothing but a desire to perpetuate power in the hands of a sectional party prompts their action. The just balance of powers between the State and National Governments is sought to be destroyed, and the centralization of powers to be established in the Federal Government, through amendments to the Constitution, which, if successful, will destroy those rights reserved to the States and people, and which are essential to the preservation of free government.

Since your adjournment the Secretary of State of the United States has transmitted to me an authenticated copy of a "joint resolution" proposing amendments to the Constitution, purporting to have been submitted "by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,)" to the Legislature of the several States, to become part of the Constitution when ratified by three-fourths thereof. I now lay the same before you for your consideration, which impresses me as worthy of thought.

The power to amend, alter, or change the Constitution in a free government is an inalienable right; and the mode prescribed for exercising this right is essentially conservative and anti-revolutionary. The modes prescribed by our Constitution, in which, only, amendments may be made, conserve the right, by removing all excuse for overthrowing or changing the government, either by force or innovation. It is as revolutionary to disregard the requirements of the Constitution, in changing or amending it, under pretense of following its forms, as to overturn it by force.

The Constitution of the United States secures different modes of amendment, either of which followed, is lawful; none other is; and thus, by its increased facilities for amending, magnifies the wrong of attempting to alter or amend otherwise than as provided.

Has the "proposed" amendment been submitted according to the requirements and with the sanctions of the Constitution? If it has, we should consider and weigh the amendment proposed, and adopt or reject as our judgement may be most redoubt to the welfare of our country; but if not so submitted should be promptly rejected as unworthy of further consideration.

The Constitution of the United States, article V, section 1, provides that "THE CONGRESS, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress, &c."

What is "THE CONGRESS" of which two-thirds of both Houses have to concur in proposing amendments? Article 1, section 1, makes a Congress "consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Section 2 provides: 'The House of Representatives shall be composed of MEMBERS CHOSEN every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.' Section 2, § 1. THE SENATE of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."

"THE CONGRESS," therefore, as defined by the Constitution, consists of a House of Representatives composed of MEMBERS CHOSEN every two years by the people of the several States, and of a Senate composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; two-thirds of whom (i. e., of the MEMBERS CHOSEN of each House) must concur in submitting amendments.

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States is not proposed to the Legislature of the several States, unless it has been passed by the vote of two-thirds of

the MEMBERS CHOSEN to the Senate and House of Representatives, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

Section 5, § 3 "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide." The second paragraph gives power to punish disorder, and, by two-thirds vote, expel a member.

Now, it will be observed that it requires two-thirds of both Houses of "THE CONGRESS" to propose amendments; but a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. A quorum is not the Senate nor House, but only a majority of either, and authorized to do business as a majority of either House could pass if all the members chosen were present and voting. Under and by virtue of the 5th section, before quoted, a majority of a majority, in doing business, has the effect and force of a concurrence of a majority of the whole. But "a quorum of the Congress" does not compose "the Congress;" it only composes "a quorum of the Congress," with power to transact such business only as a majority of "the Congress," in full session, might do. "A quorum" is not a majority of the members present, or who are admitted to their seats, but a majority of those "chosen." All "chosen" by the people of the several States" to the House of Representatives, and to the Senate by the Legislatures thereof, must be considered as members composing "the Congress" until, for defect in "the elections, returns, or qualifications," their seats be declared vacant by the respective Houses. That they are not permitted by a majority to take the oath of office does not destroy their membership; it only prevents their individual action as members. They, by the Constitution, when chosen become members, and are entitled to vote and be counted as component members of Congress, until their disqualification and exclusion from seats has been determined by their respective Houses, and their seats declared vacant. For it must be borne in mind that it is not the oath of office or consent of a majority to their taking their seats that constitutes them "members;" but they constitute "members" of the House by being "chosen" by the people, and of the "Senate" by being "chosen" by the Legislature; and they take the oath of office because they are "members," not to make them "members."

That such was the understanding of the framers of our Constitution, is further illustrated by their providing in section 3 § 6, upon the subject of impeachment—"And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present." If two-thirds of "a quorum" constitutes two-thirds of "the Senate," then the use of the word "PRESENT" is without meaning. For it being provided that a majority of either House should constitute "a quorum to do business," "a quorum" be "the Senate," then two-thirds of "a quorum" would be two-thirds of "the Senate," and the word "present" was wholly unneeded for and useless—the power being already conferred upon two-thirds of the present, if a quorum be "the Senate." The framers of the Constitution did not so understand them selves, and hence they conferred, by express terms, the extraordinary power of impeachment upon "two-thirds of the members present"—not requiring two-thirds of "the Senate"—but only two-thirds of a quorum, or those "present" constituting a quorum to do business.

The power to amend the organic law of the Union was more fully guarded than impeachment. It only requires two-thirds of a quorum, or those "present" constituting a quorum, to impeach; but to propose amendments "two-thirds of both Houses" of "the Congress" must concur; not two-thirds of "a quorum," or those "present," but two-thirds of "BOTH HOUSES."

The resolution submitting the proposed amendments does not come to us with the sanction of two-thirds of the members chosen by the several States to the House of Representatives and Senate; twenty-two "Senators" chosen by eleven States, and fifty-five members of the House of Representatives chosen by the people of eleven States, not being admitted to seats nor counted in the pretended passage of the resolution; and is not, therefore, constitutionally submitted.

If, by this construction, contumacy or negligence upon the part of States and people in refusing to elect members would defeat the powers of Congress, the objection is met by the language of the Constitution, which constitutes the members chosen "the Congress." None are members, and to be counted as composing "the Congress," until they are chosen by "the people of the several States" to the House of Representatives, and to the Senate by the respective Legislatures thereof.

The object that the withdrawal of members and refusal to attend would defeat the powers of Congress is equally untenable, because, by the provision before quoted, less, even, than a majority, is vested with power "to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide;" and were there attendance enforced their opposition would not be less formidable present than absent. Each House has power to provide the penalty of expulsion for refusal to obey the summons, and thus reduce "the Congress" to the "members chosen" and who attend in obedience to the requirements of the House. When expelled, the seat is vacated until another be "chosen" to fill the vacancy. Vacant "membership" does not exist under the Constitution.

Entertaining this view of the constitutional powers of "the Congress" to propose amendments, the amendment submitted to your consideration is not regarded as coming with the sanctions of the Constitution, and therefore should be rejected. A further consideration of amendment proposed is not deemed necessary, and objections to it in detail not required for this communication. I will only add, that were the provisions as acceptable as they are objectionable, the fact that they are not proposed in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution would be sufficient to compel their rejection; and more especially so, when they are held out as a condition precedent to admitting rights already secured by the existing Constitution.

It is idle to propose amendment to a Constitution, the existing provisions of which are held at naught by those proposing the amendments. Let them first learn to obey that which already exists before proposing amendments thereto.

In the language of my inaugural address, "a departure from constitutional faith is the foundation of all the evils now upon us; a return is the only permanent remedy."

Kentucky has ever kept this faith. She has given her blood to maintain, and en-

force the obligations of the Constitution upon her own people of the Southern States; and will not bow faster in demanding and exacting a like obedience from others by all appropriate means at her command. We cannot consent to the overthrow and destruction of our government in the hour of its triumph. The constitutional unity of the States, and the rightful obligations it imposes, have been successfully asserted and vindicated by the valor and blood of our sons; and we will not now consent to the destruction of States, whose stars gem our national flag, and whose people are our people, whatever may have been their past errors. True allegiance—now—is the only proper test of loyalty to the existing government. Let this test be applied, admit or exclude whom it may.

To make the support of a proposed change in the form of government the test of loyalty to the existing constitutional government, is far more iniquitous and unjust than to make the past disloyalty a perpetual test. The former abuses and destroys manhood—the latter denies repentance and reform.

Pledges to support and maintain a government may be written on paper, but they can only be given in the heart. The voluntary consent to support and maintain a government is the only true pledge. This cannot be obtained by a policy in conflict with constitutional rights, and which oppresses and abuses those from whom the pledge is exacted. A true statesmanship never yields principle to the fears of the timid, the hate of the sectional, the exactions of the covetous, nor the desires of the partisan. If these be discarded from our national councils, the wisdom of the Constitution will prevail, the hopes of the patriot revive, our disorders be ended, and our security established.

I cannot close this communication without mention of the death of our late Secretary of State, Hon. E. L. Van Winkle. To me his death was the loss of a tried friend and an able counselor; to the State a faithful officer; to the world, a man of high attainments and exalted intellect. His death occurred at his residence on Wednesday, May 23d, 1866. He now rests with Kentucky's honored dead in the Frankfort Cemetery. It is not necessary that I should call upon you, who knew him and his great worth well, to bestow upon his memory suitable testimonial of respect. With you this rests to be done.

As heretofore, I shall continue to co-operate with you in every measure which may tend to advance the interests, promote the welfare, and secure the happiness of our people.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of Kentucky.

Appeal—The Destitute South.

The very deplorable condition of many of our people in the Southern States at the present time is a matter of grave consideration. The many appeals for charity all around us, and the calls from abroad for help, have attracted our attention and secured our aid. But we desire you not to too much disregard a call that is not to our doors, and we believe, in many respects more urgent than any laid before our people. A people once blessed with all the comforts of life are now suffering for the very necessities to sustain that life. The devastations of the late war and a failure of the late crops have rendered penniless many families to supply themselves with necessary food and clothing. The heads of families being unable, from the prostration consequent upon the war and the deficient harvest, stand powerless to either sustain themselves, succor their wives or the children of their household. Old age stands helpless, and the orphan and widow with them, join in the cry of "give us bread." The common comforts and conveniences of life are all asked for, but only that which life itself requires, and God of his goodness vouchsafes to many where, viz: bread and raiment. Instances of destitution and suffering could be cited that would excite the sympathy of the most heartless. But we can only say, in the language of the Governor of Alabama in his letter to this commission, "that the destitution extends all over the entire States, and is truly appalling and increasing every day."

Fully alive to the necessities of prompt and energetic action, a commission has been formed, having solely in view the care and sustenance so far as lies in the power of the "Destitute South." This commission is now for and permanently organized, and is composed of the very best and most substantial of our citizens, competent in every respect to accomplish much work, and that too in an effective and satisfactory manner.

This commission has already received from the citizens of Louisville donations of money larger than ever before given for any charitable purpose. Auxiliary societies, which actributory and in conjunction with this, have been formed in the counties of Henry, Spencer, Caldwell, Trimble, and Green, and many other counties are now moving in the same direction. Let the people of every county, city, and township stir up the citizens in their vicinity to the importance of this goodly work. Let societies and organizations be formed having in view the aid and strengthening of this commission.

Arrangement have been effected with all the railroads and packets playing to and from the city to bring forward here and carry to the South all supplies free. Contributions of corn, cured meats, clothes, and money are particularly desired. Gunny bags will be forward to individuals and organizations who desire to send corn.

Any information or assistance rendered on application. Let a prosperous people respond to the cry for help, and the blessing of God will rest upon those who find in their hearts to feed the hungry and clothe the poor.

Be merciful after thy power; if thou hast much, give plentifully; if thou hast little, do thy diligence gladly to give of that little, for so givethest thou thyself a good reward in the day of necessity."

This appeal is not made only to the citizens of Kentucky but to the charitable disposed in our sister States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and all other citizens who may feel interested in this charity.

All newspapers who feel disposed will confer a favor by inserting this appeal. By order of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
SAM'L A. MILLER, Genl. Agent and Cor. Sec'y. LOUISVILLE, Ky., January, 1867.

KENTUCKY TO BE GARRISONED.—A proposition was made in the so-called Congress to send a military force into this State, under pretext of protecting railroads from the depredations of guerrillas. This is merely a pretext to garrison the State with Federal troops for some reason best known to Radical Congressmen and their allies in this State. Is it in anticipation of a coming election? It looks so.—Kentucky Gazette.

The Shelby Sentinel,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

JOHN T. HEARN.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 23

Democracy Harmony.

It is with regret that we see manifested by politicians, a disposition to barter the entire interests of the State upon mere partisan grounds. The cause of Democracy and Conservatism in Kentucky, is in peril, not from the enemies of those principles, but from those who claim to be friends. Why this is so, can hardly be imagined, except upon the presumption, that the wild rage for office actuates those upon whom patriotism and statesmanship should have the most powerful influence. But it is a commentary upon the times, upon which we have fallen, that men whose talents and influence entitle them to leadership, are sometimes found unfit for the responsibility. They are unsafe and dangerous counsellors, and their example is only fraught with evil to the State. For these general remarks we have no particular application, and hope that the history of parties in this State, may not give an application to them. But we have much reason to fear that the action of our legislators in delaying the election of United States Senator upon mere personal grounds, will subject them to the charge of neglect of public interest. Upon the great and important question of opposition to the ruinous policy of radicalism, there is no difference of opinion between those who are divided in their support of a candidate for Senator.

We hope to see our leaders set an example of patriotic action, an example that the people in the coming political canvass, will cheerfully follow and endorse. Let there be manifested a spirit of conciliation, and with the important object of preserving Kentucky free from radical domination, the Democratic party will achieve a noble victory, and one that will thrill the hearts of patriots all over the land. Kentucky should proclaim in unmistakable and commanding terms her decision to uphold constitutional liberty, and to do this with sufficient effect, perfect harmony should characterize those who oppose the views of Kentucky's prejudiced and enraged enemies.

We notice that every county in this Congressional district has one or more candidates for Congress, except Shelby; yet she has, we think, and without any disparagement of the other gentlemen who are candidates, the very best man in the district for the position. One of the ablest men and one of the most experienced Legislators in the State, and one upon whom the whole party could unite; we refer to W. C. Bullock, Esq. Mr. B., for the past ten years has taken no part in politics, having devoted his whole time to the practice of his profession. The district could not do better than to secure his services. Shelby county, having cast the largest vote in the district for Duval, it would seem fair that she should be rewarded for her well-doing. We hope Mr. Bullock will consent to allow his host of friends to present his name to the Convention.

Editors Arrested.

We compile the following partial list of editors who were arrested during the late war, by military authority, for opposing the administration of Abraham Lincoln. Times have changed, and a man is disloyal if he does not oppose the administration. But here is the list, compiled from the Democratic Almanac of Van Evrie, Horton & Co.

O. Barret, Pa., of the Harrisburg "Patriot and News"; J. M. Foster, of the same paper; N. J. Jones, local editor of same paper; T. C. McDowell, also of the same paper; J. L. Barrall, Md., of the "Kent Conservator"; A. D. Boileau, Philadel., "Evening Journal"; O. C. Cane, New Jersey, of the "Somerset Messenger"; Daniel Decker, Md., of the "Hagerstown Mail"; Geo. Forrester, Ky., of the "Maysville Express"; F. D. Flanders, N. Y., of "Franklin Gazette"; W. W. Glenn, Md., of the "Baltimore Exchange"; D. M. Gusson, Mo., of "St. Louis Evening News"; F. K. Howard, of "Baltimore Exchange"; T. W. Hall, Md., of "The South"; J. W. Keyes, Ohio, of "Circleville Watchman"; J. A. Mc Masters, N. Y., "The Freeman's Journal"; D. A. Mahony, Iowa, the "Dubuque Herald"; Rev. Dr. Mc Anally, Mo., of "St. Louis Christian Advocate"; P. G. Meek, Pa., of the "Bellefont Watchman"; Metcalf & Odell, Ill., of the "Democratic Standard"; T. S. Piggott, Md., of the "South"; Penry, Cal., of the "Amador Dispatch"; H. A. Reeves, N. Y., of the "Republican Watchman"; D. M. Sheward, Iowa, of the "Constitutional Union"; S. S. Wills, Md., of the "South"; Geo. W. Wilson, Md., "Gazette."

Harpers Weekly wonders what Southern Democrats will say in view of the recent election of a negro in Massachusetts, who was voted for and elected by Democrats. Probably they elected the negro because no white man was willing to serve in office with Boston radicals.

The Louisville Journal copied last week some items from this paper, crediting them to the Mt. Sterling Sentinel. Ours is a sterling paper, no doubt, but it is not published in the mountains. Journal, do you see?

LEBANON KENTUCKIAN.—We are pleased to note considerable improvement in the management of this paper. It is enlarged and the general arrangement of it is excellent. We wish it great success.

The number of theatres burned in 1866 was nine.

Miscellaneous.

W. N. Beckham.
The following is the letter of W. N. Beckham Esq., to which we referred last week.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Jan. 8, 1867.

Messrs. Queen, Samuels, &c.,

GENTLEMEN: Young kind favor, published in yesterday's impression of the Courier, inviting me to become a candidate for a seat in the next Congress from the Fourth District, was duly received. In answer, I have to offer you my sincerest thanks for this distinguished token of your partiality for me and your confidence in me. It is the more valued that it comes to me wholly unsought. Nor is it the less gratifying that it comes from my neighbors and personal friends—from those to whom I am best and most thoroughly known. With a becoming diffidence, I trust, of my own abilities, I accept your invitation; subject, however, to the decision of a Democratic convention. With respect to my political position, I have only to say that I was an anti-war Democrat from the beginning. And while my humble opinions have not been modified by the results of the war, I bow, in good faith, to those results and am opposed to undoing the grave where the issues if decided lie buried. We have a powerful and cruel enemy to fight, and if we are wise we will make no warfare upon each other as Democrats, but war only upon the revolutionary organization now in power, upon that party which with more than Procrustean brutality, is engaged in the unhallowed work of mutilating the constitution of our fathers—shortening here and stretching there—to make it subserve the darling object of Radical power. The South is prostrate, conquered, subjugated. There she lies, her fields desolate, her homes in ruins, her people impoverished, voiceless in the halls of the National Legislature and voiceless only in the walls of her orphan and the lamentation of her widows. There she lies Surely an object for the world's sympathy, and who will say not the world's respect. Yet what do we find? The scowl of an appeaseless vengeance still darkens the Radical brow, and the fires of hell still flame in the Radical heart. That Puritan party in the North, that Puritanized majority in Congress, flushed with conquest and drunk with blood (if need be for their ends), would shed still more and drive the iron still deeper into the soul of that brave and fallen people. It is the great primary aim, and I trust, the glorious mission of the Democratic party, to defeat the deadly purposes of this remorseless organization, and to effect its complete and final overthrow. We desire above all things to see the Southern States restored to their ancient relations. There is a brave and mighty minority at the North who deprecate and condemn the mad policy of the destructives at Washington, and sustain the President in the heroic stand he has taken; who would see the Southern States once again made co-equal members of the Federal Union; who would forget the past, its errors and its horrors; who would uplift the prostrate form of that fallen South and help her in the great work of rehabilitation; who would enable her to rise, renaissance from her fall, and tread the unfolding future with the queenly step of happier days, graced and crowned, along with the North, with all the accumulated glories of a common past? With this gallant party we must strike hands. With them we must co-operate—in for them is our only hope. The reason of the people must return. This mighty minority must grow into an overwhelming majority. In this, I repeat is our only hope, and if this fail we may bid adieu to domestic liberty for our day and generation. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that if I shall merit the pleasure of the people of the district to elect me to a seat in the next Congress, I shall esteem it a proud distinction, and shall do all that in me lies to promote their weal, and preserve whatever is left to us of our great inheritance of constitutional liberty. Once more assuring you, gentlemen, that I am profoundly sensible of your kindness, I remain

Your obliged and ob't servant,

W. N. BECKHAM.

Articles of Impeachment.

The following are the charges brought against the President and upon which it is proposed to impeach him:

First—Immediately upon entering upon the duties of his office, without consultation with the law-making power, he legislated for the Southern States in the most autocratic manner.

Second—Assuming power which Congress only can exercise, and laying down laws for whole sections of country; in fact making and unmaking statutes for the people of United States.

Third—Assuming to decide who are and who are not the citizens of the United States, and excluding loyal men from the right of suffrage.

Fourth—Authorizing unpardoned rebels to exercise the same right.

Fifth—Handing over rebel States to disloyal men, and putting loyal men under their tyrannical sway.

Sixth—Elevating rebels who had fought to destroy the Union, and putting down loyal men who had fought to preserve it.

Seventh—Appointing men Governors of States whose hands were yet red with the blood of slaughtered Union citizens and soldiers.

Eighth—For letting loose rebels in New Orleans upon a loyal and peaceable assembly of loyal men, resulting in a massacre such as froze the heart of the North with horror and dismay, and caused every loyal Southern heart to utterly despair of the country.

Ninth—For afterwards shaking the bloody hands of those murderers in reception room of the Presidential mansion, while he complimented them upon the manner in which they had executed his programme for whipping out loyalty at the South.

Tenth—For denouncing this body as a usurpation.

Eleventh—Not satisfied with exciting the passions of the mob against the lawful authority of Congress, through the press, by the fulmination of himself and satellites, but descending to a degree of slang oratory in this and other cities, and delivering harangues calculated not only to excite breaches of the peace, but a revolution of the Government itself.

Twelfth—On pretense of laying the cornerstone of a monument to a deceased statesman, repeating those harangues at every point on his route; the only object of which was to bring the Congress of the United States into contempt and derision.

The first proclamation for a thanksgiving in Connecticut was issued in 1644, and was a model of brevity, as follows: "Its Ordered there shall be a public day of thanksgiving through this Jurisdiction upon Wednesday com forthnight."

THE "BIG INDIAN" AND ELEPHANT CAN

be seen at H. & H's.

Markets.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.	
WHEAT, per bushel.....	\$2 75 @ 80
OATS " " " " " "	70
RYE " " " " " "	70
MEAL " " " " " "	70 @ 80
HAY per 100.....	\$22 50
BACON Sides, per lb.....	13 @ 14
HAMS.....	16 @ 18
LARD.....	13
IRISH POTATOES, per bush.....	\$2 50 @ 60
GREEN HOPS, per lb.....	7 1/2
DRY HIDES.....	14
BUTTER.....	28 @ 34
EGGS per doz.....	30
BROWN SUGAR per lb.....	16
RIO COFFEE.....	25
JAVA.....	35
RISE.....	12
FLORIN per barrel.....	\$11 00 @ 14 00
SALT.....	52
GOLDEN SYRUP per gal.....	\$1 35
S. H. MOLASSES.....	80
DRIED APPLES per bush.....	16 @ 25
" PEACHES.....	17 @ 25
WHISKY per gal.....	\$2 30
FEATHERS per lb.....	60 @ 70
FLAX SEED per bush.....	\$2 40
Wool, unwashed, per lb.....	28 @ 30

Marriages:

MAILED.—In Louisville at the residence of the bride's father, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Stuart Robinson, Dr. THOMAS SANDERS, of Shelby county, and Miss ELLIS S. OWLEY, daughter of E. B. OWLEY, Esq.

By Elder V. E. Kirby, Mr. JOSEPH MATTHEWS, of Shelby county, Ky., and Mrs. FANNIE PORTER, of Bardonia, Ky. Dec. 25th 1866.

Special Notices.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who sends in, free of charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address: JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. Bible House, New York City.

Jan. 23-ly.

New Advertisements.

GREAT SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

—OF—

WE will offer, for THIRTY DAYS, our Stock of Dry Goods

AT AND UNDER COST!

FREE OF CHARGE, POST PAID.

Great BARGAINS CAN BE HAD!

—OF—

CALL AND SEE PRICES!

—OF—

OVER \$3,000 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—OF—

WILL BE SOLD

FOR WHAT THEY WILL BRING,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Jan 23-24. JONES & SMITH.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE, 1867.—A Plan and execution commended by Justice Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, Horatio Sparks' Precourt, Bancroft and Ticknor, the Rev. H. Ward Beecher, and many others.

It has been published once a week for 20 years, and is now enlarged.

Contains the best Reviews, Tales, Poetry, and Literary and Political Essays—from the whole body of English Periodical Literature—making 1 vols. a year of immense interest and solid permanent value.

This would be a Christmas or New-Year's present to a lady, clergyman or other friend, honorable to the giver as well as the receiver—the memory of which would be renewed 52 times in the year.

Send free of postage, by LITTELL, SON & COMPANY, Boston.

HASTINGS & HOLLENBACH

DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CONFECTIONARIES,

PLAIN AND FANCY GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, STATIONERY, AND PERFUMERY; DOMESTIC WINES AND CATAWBA BRANDY, IMPORTED

HAVANA CIGARS, CHEWING

TOBACCO, PIPES AND

SNUFF, &c., &c.

Local Items.

WHAT

The above enigma signifies, hand over what you owe. Further information furnished upon application at this Office.

Nothing of interest has transpired either in Congress or the Legislature for several days.

We are compelled to omit several communications and other articles of interest, all of which will appear in course of time.

A fire at Frankfort last Thursday night destroyed John Neal's livery stable and some public buildings; the entire loss being about \$20,000.

A petition has been presented by forty-five citizens of Shelby county, to the State Legislature asking the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation of Texas cattle.

Elder Geo. G. Mullins will preach in the Christian Church Wednesday Evening at 7 o'clock.

Subject: The Son of Man vindicated, as the Son of God!

RARE CHANCE.—From their advertisement it will be seen that Jones & Smith are offering their entire stock of Dry Goods at, and under cost. Their stock of Boots and Shoes will be sold regardless of cost. Call and get bargains.

A Shelbyvillian.—It is probably not generally known by our citizens that Ben Wood, the renowned editor and politician, first saw the light of this lower world in Shelbyville. Such, however, is the statement of a recent New York correspondent of the Louisville Democrat. We hope that Mr. Wood will not do anything that will bring discredit upon his birth-place.

No HUMBING.—Those who doubt the ability of Dr. Stivers to extract teeth without pain, if there are any such, should remember that the use of Oxide, or Laughing Gas is becoming quite common in other States, and it is destined to supersede entirely the old mode by which a person suffers such excruciating pain. As we said before, "we've been there, and we know."

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1867.—We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this excellent almanac, whose merits are so well known and appreciated. It contains the election returns of all the States for the past year, a list of members of Congress, of foreign ministers, an abstract of the laws of the last session, and much other valuable information, difficult elsewhere to obtain. Price, twenty cents.

MASONIC.—We will publish in our next issue, the eloquent and able address of Rev. B. F. Hungerford, delivered before the Order in Shelbyville, at the recent Masonic Celebration. The information it contains, and the noble truths inculcated, will make it a document well worth preservation and an extensive circulation, and we would be pleased to receive orders for copies of the paper containing the address, from Masons, and from Masonic Lodges.

THE HOME MONTHLY.—Nashville Tennessee. The January number of this Magazine is the best yet issued and gives promise of a successful future.

The Home Monthly is devoted to literature and religion, and is doing a good work. We hope it may continue to prosper. A thrilling Christmas story opens the present number, and all the articles are of high order and in excellent taste.

OUR JOB OFFICE.—We owe an apology to the patrons of our Job Office which we here make. For several weeks we have been so crowded with job printing that it has been impossible to get all work out "on time," and to facilitate business, we have purchased a faster press than the one we have been using, and in the future, we will be able to do everything in the printing line with dispatch. Having one of the best job printers in the country, in charge of this department, and with our two presses we are prepared to do our work with speed and as neat as can be done in any county in the State. We here return thanks for the very liberal patronage extended us, and solicit a continuance of custom. Our facilities are now unsurpassed.

After writing the paragraph in reference to the claims of W. C. Bullock, Esq., for Congress in this District, we noticed in the correspondence of the Louis. Democrat the following just tribute to J. W. Davis, Esq., our representative in the Legislature, and the law partner of Mr. Bullock.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS.

Within the past few days we have frequently heard the friends of this gentleman discussing the propriety of urging him to become a candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District. He is at present Representative from Shelby in the House of Representatives, and is one of the most efficient members of the Judiciary Committee and of the House. He is a lawyer of fine attainments, though comparatively a young man; is watchful and industrious as a legislator; courteous and highly esteemed as a gentleman, and possesses all the qualities of mind and heart, together with those political sentiments which the emergencies of the times require to be embodied in our representatives at the nation's capital.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has decided that Philip Tompsett has been, now is and will be, till the next annual election, in April, the Mayor of Louisville, vice Lithgow, whom the Board of Aldermen defeated. When the news of this decision was received in Louisville, quite a sensation was created.

Rev. Stuart Robinson is recommended as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Paris Kentuckian.

News Summary.

The number of deaths in New York during 1866 was 26,844.

There have been 1,000 divorces in Massachusetts during the last six years.

The American Bible Society printed last year 1,119,256 copies of the Scriptures.

It is stated that the President and his family worship at a Methodist Episcopal church.

A newspaper published in Oil city calls one of its contemporaries "the skunk of Titusville."

A sweet thing on ice—teaching a sweet sixteen-year-old bundle of calico how to skate.

The increase of crime in some portions of the country is really appalling.

The King of Prussia is said to be exceedingly jealous of Bismarck.

A conscience stricken down-easter recently sent Uncle Sam a \$20 gold piece.

Maine dispatched two hundred and sixty-five bears last year.

The people of Illinois are going to hold an "antimonopoly Convention."

A number of ladies in Lowell were arrested the other evening for forging lecture tickets.

General Grant has won his St. Louis law-suit to get pay for a farm.

Civilized men drink \$200,000,000 worth of Champagne every year.

Greece and Turkey are going to war. May the Turkey have a good dressing.

A negro in Austin, Texas, has sued a white man for breach of promise.

Georgia has seventy-eight manufactures of cotton, calico and woolen goods.

A white man in Nashville was fined \$50 for thrusting himself into a negro ball.

Ristori has thus far pocketed a round \$1,000,000 in America.

The Pope has sent a great number of jewels, &c., to be deposited in the Parisian Banks.

A young lady skating professor is paid \$200 per week in Pittsburgh.

Terre Haute receives coal from eight different mines, within four miles of the city.

Captain Rogers, who made the first passage across the Atlantic in a steamship, is still living.

A man in France was fined \$100 for speaking disrespectfully in a stage coach of the Emperor.

Bismarck's health and position are both very shaky. He has gone to the south of France to benefit both.

New York city is being visited by one of the fiercest snow storms known there for years.

They have a dog in Rochester which picks up lost money in the street and brings it to his owner.

Maximilian has ordered the establishment of a national lottery, designed to improve his credit.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of America has eighty-two Bishops, of whom forty-three survive.

The Michigan fisheries furnish from seventy-five to one hundred thousand barrels of fish per annum, worth about \$4,500,000.

A Western justice of the peace lately horrified a bridal couple, whom he was to unite, by coming to the house on a hearse.

By act of Congress firing of fire-crackers will be against the law next Fourth of July. The Portland fire induced this Congressional action.

Ex-Governor Wickliff, of our State, who is now 78 years old, is in Baltimore under care of a physician for the cure of total blindness.

A thief in Chicago stole \$900 and was let out on bail of five hundred, being a clear gain of four hundred dollars to the thief.

The London Times of January 9th concludes that the proposed impeachment of the President Johnson foreshadows a revolution in the United States, and points out the danger of such a proceeding.

Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, who is now in Washington, deprecates the impeachment movement as the most unfortunate measure has party could sustain.

The Louisville Courier, having the largest circulation in the city limits, the Postmaster has awarded to it the printing of the list of unclaimed letters for the year 1867.

The New York Anti-Slavery Standard took new work warmly advocates the impeachment of the President, believes it will soon take place, and declares that the Republican Congress, notwithstanding its overwhelming majority, will, without impeachment, be baffled in its most important legislation.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—SOUTHERN DESTINATION.—Joseph S. Nanson, of the firm of Lewis, Nanson & Co., St. Louis, has recently made a tour of the cotton States, and communicates to the St. Louis Republican his views as to the cotton supply of 1866. He thinks the yield will not exceed 1,400,000 bales, which he apportions among the States as follows:

North Carolina, 100,000; Georgia and Alabama, 325,000; South Carolina, 120,000; Mississippi and Louisiana, 300,000; Arkansas, 150,000; Florida, 50,000; Tennessee, 125,000; Texas, 175,000; other States, 50,000.

Reasons are given in detail for this conclusion. In concluding his letter, Mr. Nanson, speaking of the pecuniary condition of the people says:

"In almost all the country through which I passed, want and destitution existed, and the general cry was: How shall we sustain ourselves during the winter? The question was repeatedly put to me, why could not your merchants of the West send us corn and pork to supply our actual necessities? And we will in return mortgage our plantations, property, and all we possess, to secure them from loss."

We hope the picture of Southern destitution is not quite so dark as it is painted by Mr. Nanson.

A. H. Lee, of Randolph Co., Ill., is the lucky man who drew the opera house, at Chicago last Monday.

Miscellaneous.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.
From the following abstract of the decisions of the Supreme Court, made public on the 14th, it will be seen that this high tribunal has again given cause of grief to the radicals. The infamous Missouri test oath to ministers of the Gospel, has been pronounced unconstitutional.

THE MISSOURI TEST OATH.
Associate Justice Field, to-day, delivered an opinion in the United States Supreme Court in Missouri, in the test oath case.—John Aluminus, a Roman Catholic Priest, who was indicted for preaching and teaching without taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, being plaintiff in error. The Court decides the oath in his case unconstitutional, being in the nature of punishment without trial, and in its character *ex post facto*, and as a bill of attainder, the judgment of the Courts below is reversed, with directions that the plaintiff shall depart without delay.

THE UNITED STATES TEST OATH.
Associate Justice Field also delivered the opinion of the Court in the *ex parte* case of Garland and Marr, who, taking part in the rebellion, ask to be readmitted to practice. The Court held that, as the statute imposes a punishment which may not have imposed at the time the offense was committed, it is in its nature *ex post facto* law. Attorneys are not officers of Courts, and hold their offices during good behavior. The Court is not the register of edicts of any other power. The applicants obtained a pardon from the President, which relieves them from the consequences of their offenses and makes the citizen, in the eye of the law, what he was before the offense was committed. Congress cannot limit the prerogative of mercy. It cannot be fettered by legislative restriction. It followed that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted, and, also the prayer of Mr. Marr. The rule which requires attorneys to take the test oath must be repealed.

Associate Justice Miller for himself, the Chief Justice, and his Associates Swayne and Davis, read a dissenting opinion, maintaining that pardon in Court is a privilege; attorneys are subject to legislation the same as Judges. The law makes no distinction, but requires all civil and military officers to take the same oath. Attorneys exert a marked influence on the character of the Government. If all attorneys in the South had been faithful to the allegiance they are required to the swear, we should have been spared the horrors of rebellion. It was not claimed by the majority of the Court, that the law works attainder of blood, therefore this is not a bill of attainder, nor does it appear that it convicted any designated persons, or declared punishment to persons who arrayed themselves in hostility to the Government, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy, forfeited their right to appear in Court.

This was not a criminal but civil proceeding, which affected private rights retrospectively.

With regard to the Missouri cases the questions involved rested with the State; the constitutional restriction that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of religion, was not applicable. Justice Story says the whole power was left to the State, to be exercised according to its judgment. The Constitution of Missouri says on such persons as are described shall exercise their functions unless they show their loyalty. Cases were quoted in support of these points.

HENRY COUNTY ITEMS.
Last week, Mr. Isham W. Moody sold 30 head of two year old mules at \$140 per head.

Mr. P. Caloway sold an extra lot of cattle at 6 cents per lb., to be shipped to Charleston, S. C.

Geo. E. Moody of Louisville, bought six mules in Henry, for \$200 per head.

Real Estate has been lively in Eminence for some time past, in consequence of the expected branch railroad from that place to Covington, but as the connection is to be made at Lagrange, we shall expect to hear of an indignation meeting at Eminence shortly. We can console our neighbors in their distress however, as we have had some experience in railroad aspirations and disappointments. Twenty-six building lots have recently changed hands, in consequence of the railroad excitement.

The large new Baptist Church at Eminence was worshipped in for the first time on Sunday January 13.

Rev. J. B. Briney has been employed by the Christian Church as pastor for the present year.

A Turnpike road will be made, when the weather will admit of it, from Eminence to Aethlehem, (Ky., not Judea).

SHELBY GIRLS.—A "calico party" was recently held at the residence of Col. B. M. Hall, of Shelbyville Ky., for the benefit of the Southern Orphans' Home, in Tennessee. A large number of young ladies were present, and are said to have looked particularly sweet in their calico dresses. But, then, the Kentucky girls are accustomed to looking that way, no matter what they may chance to wear.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

True for you, Mr. Forsythe. Our girls are ever beautiful, and when undressed they are adorned the most.—*Louisville Journal.*

True for you too, Mr. Prentice, and the Shelby girls are as true and noble as they are pretty.

Artemus Ward expects to clear fifty thousand dollars by his visit to England.

FARM FOR SALE.
MY Farm, 122 acres, 5 miles East of Shelbyville; one mile North of the Shelbyville Pike. Good dwelling house and all necessary out-buildings in a good state of cultivation. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine this farm. November 21-22 WILKS PARISH.

CHAIRS BOTTOMED.
THE undersigned will attend to BOTTOMING CHAIRS, in good style, and on short notice. Orders and chairs can be left at Winlock & Owen's Drug Store. Prices according to size and style. dec. 5-2m. HENRY HUFFMAN.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Geo. Miles, dec'd will present them duly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted will please come forward and pay up, as the notes are now due. Jas. Lewis, M.D. adm'r of Geo. Miles, dec'd. dec. 19.

Announcement.
We are authorized to announce, Hon. E. A. GRAY, as a candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District. dec 19, 1866

Miscellaneous.

P. & S. H. ELLINGWOOD.
GRATEFUL for the generous patronage received and desirous more widely to disseminate the mutual benefits resulting from a well conducted and well patronized establishment, would respectfully inform all the people of the county and town that from increased facilities, means and knowledge, they are more adequate willing now than ever before to furnish them the very best goods at the very LOWEST PRICES.

AS DRUGGISTS,
PURE, UNADULTERATED MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS, AT THE STAR DRUG STORE.

Our former experience together with the care, attention and promptness which we shall devote to this branch of our business, we intend shall make our house second to none in the State.

OUR JEWELRY,
Purchased from the most reliable New York houses, selected with the strictest attention to quality, elegance and beauty. Sold by us at prices lower than by any house in the State. We cannot fail to please those who favor us with their patronage.

AT LOWEST PRICES.
Oils, Paints, Brushes, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Sprays & Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Breast Pumps, Nursing Bottles, Always the Very Best Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Pomades, Cosmetics, And all articles usually kept by Druggists.

CHOICE SELECTIONS
OF
Bibles, Poems, Stationery, Juvenile Works, Photograph Albums, Handkerchiefs, Boxes, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Glove Boxes, Portfolios, Satchels, Purses, Pocket Books, Toilet Sets, Watch Stands, Card Cases, Satchels, Purses, Parian, Bohemian, China and Java

FANCY GOODS.
TOYS;
Of all Descriptions.

ASSORTMENTS
OF
THE BEST
Scissors, Razors, Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Wall Paper, Window Shades, and Holland, Table Oil Cloth, Picture Frames, Spectacles, Tea Trays, and WAITERS.

VERY BEST COAL OIL.
AT LOWEST PRICE.

We shall continue to furnish here and better goods, at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere, and in all cases and in every case and in every branch of our business, in price, in quality, and in our representations, we shall endeavor to deserve continued patronage.

P. & S. H. ELLINGWOOD.
dec 19, 1866

Miscellaneous.

BRYANT, STRATTON & CARSON'S
BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
South-west Corner Third & Jefferson Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS College is a "link" in the great chain of Business Colleges known as "Bryant, Stratton & Carson's International Chain of Business Colleges," and now in successful operation in fifty cities of the United States and the Canada.

This is the first and only successful "Chain of Colleges" ever established upon this continent, and is probably the largest educational enterprise in the world.

SCHOLARSHIPS
are issued at the Louisville College, good to the holder for taking the course, or for review in fifty different cities.

BOOKKEEPING,
with a complete analytical classification of accounts, BUSINESS WRITING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS PRACTICE, FORMS AND USAGE, COMMERCIAL LAW, AND TELEGRAPHING, taught by efficient and experienced instructors, not only in theory and form, but illustrated and familiarized by actual operations calling them into use.

BUSINESS PRACTICE.
This department is so completely arranged that we actually buy and sell, ship and receive, representatives of goods of every kind, making the transfer, payment, entry in books, &c., the same as in the transactions of commercial men.

NATIONAL COLLEGE BANK.
One or more Banking Institutions are in constant operation, opened, carried through and closed, with each new class. The business of the students of our own, and between this and other Colleges, furnishes constant basis for business in the Banking Department.

PENMANSHIP
BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL, under excellent teachers, CLASSES DAY AND EVENING, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

TELEGRAPHING.
Excellent facilities are offered to Gentlemen and Ladies who wish to become good practical operators by SOUND or PAPER.

For further information send for College Journal, specimens of penmanship, &c. Address
BRYANT, STRATTON & CARSON,
Oct. 31-3m. Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.
THE STILLION RICHELIEU, sired by Dunlop Richlieu, he by Membrino Chief. This Stallion will be sold cheap. Also for sale, a good Jack, six years old, 14½ hands high.
W. S. HELM.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
STOVES
AND
GRATES
—AT—
J. S. & H. H. CHURCHILL'S.

TIN ROOFING
AND
GUTTERING
—BY—
J. S. & H. H. CHURCHILL.
Nov. 21-ly.

NEW FIRM,
KRUEGER & CRAPSTER,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
At 15. Clay's Old Stand,
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WE have formed a co-partnership in the above business, and are receiving and will keep on hand a Large and Superior Stock of BOOTS and SHOES. Our Stock of Eastern Work is selected with great care, and will give satisfaction. We would call especial attention to our Stock of

CUSTOM MADE WORK.
Which is of the Best Material, and made by competent workmen. We solicit a share of public patronage, feeling assured that we can give entire satisfaction in making, fit, and style. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell at LOW PRICES.

82½ All goods, bought in the Store, shipped will be repaired without charge.
Sept. 26, 1866.

EDRINGTON & DECOT,
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTERS,
Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging, Graining and Marbling, of all Descriptions.

Call and examine our Samples. Shop on Main street, over D. Wayne's Tin Shop, opposite Wilson's Saddlery Shop.
Jan. 16-ly.

NOTICE
THE Partnership heretofore existing between J. S. McKendrick & A. M. Webber has this day by mutual consent, been dissolved. Persons indebted to the firm will find their accounts in the hands of J. S. McKendrick, who will settle up the business of the firm. Jan. 16th - 3-1
J. S. MCKENDRICK
A. M. WEBBER.

PIANO FOR SALE.
I HAVE for sale a superior SECOND HAND PIANO, which any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine. It can be seen at Mrs. Readings, in Shelbyville.
nov 26
GEO. C. SLAUGHTER.

Miscellaneous.

J. LAYSON & CO.,
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

UNDERTAKERS
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WE keep always on hand a Large Assortment of METAL, BURIAL CASES AND CASES, of all the most improved patterns. From our great stock, we can furnish you at a lower price than we have ever been able to furnish them before. Also a variety of Wooden Coffins, ready made. We are well prepared with hearse to attend

We also keep on hand an Assortment of Bedsteads, Tables, Bureaus, Was Stands, and a variety of other articles in the same line.
Shop and Warerooms on Main street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.
dec 26-ly.

DR. YATES.
STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
103 Second Street., between Market & Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE KY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE. Free of Charge, when the patient has artificial teeth inserted. Dr. Yates is prepared to extract teeth without the use of any anesthetic, or ether, by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and the patient will feel no pain. It is perfectly harmless, and is recommended by physicians for people in poor health. It leaves no effect, and the patient is able to return home in a few minutes after the operation is over.

The Best Quality of Teeth on Vulcanite Rubber, upper or lower sets, \$20. And all Dental Work one half the usual price charged by other Dentists. Teeth inserted on gold or silver proportionately low. Teeth filled with silver, \$1. Gold, \$2. 37 Teeth extracted without pain by a new process for fifty cents. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge. Call and examine specimens.

POLAND'S
Magic Bilious Powders,
THE PREPARATION is the discovery of the Rev. J. W. Poland, formerly the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Goffstown, N. H., and a man deeply beloved by that denomination throughout New England. He was obliged to leave the pulpit and study medicine to save his own life, and his MAGIC POWDERS are one of the most wonderful discoveries of modern times. It is

THE GREAT LIVER AND BILIOUS REMEDY!
Which completely throws in the shade all other discoveries in medicine, and it affords him much gratification that they receive the unanimous approbation of all who have tested them. The Magic Bilious Powders are a Positive Cure for Bilious Complaint!

in its most aggravated form, and an immediate corrector of all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS: Excellent for HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, A SALLOW SKIN, DROWSINESS, DIZZINESS, HEARTBURN, PALPITATION, And a most Wonderful Cure and Preventative of Fever and Ague!

(We advise all who are troubled with this fearful malady to always keep the Powders on hand ready for immediate use.) Here are a few important particulars: 1st.—They are the Great Specific for all Bilious Affections. 2d.—They are the only known remedy that will cure Liver Complaint. 3d.—They are the only known remedy that will cure Constipation. 4th.—The Powders are so thorough in their operation that one package will be all that the majority of those using them will require to effect a cure. 5th.—They are a mild and pleasant yet the most effective cathartic known. 6th.—They are the cheapest and best medicine extant, as they can be sent by mail to any part of the globe for the price, to be sent by express, or by freight. Circulars, containing certificates, information, &c., sent to any part of the world free of charge. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or by mail on application to

C. G. CLARK & CO., General Agents, NEW HAVEN, CONN. Oct. 17-ly. Price, 50 Cents per Box.

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS! DR. DADD'S HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR, CONTAINING, in plain language, the CAUSE, SYMPTOMS and CURE of all the Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

One volume octavo, about 800 pages, beautifully illustrated and well bound. It contains the latest information about RINDERPEST, or CATTLE PLAGUE, TEXAS FEVER, KENTUCKY CATTLE PLAGUE, AND HOOG CHOLERA. State experience and choice of territory, and address R. W. CARROLL & CO., 117 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O. Nov. 14-2m.

FARM FOR SALE.
I WISH TO SELL THE FARM on which I reside, situated in Shelby county, on the turnpike road leading from Shelbyville to Smithfield, containing FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES. Balduin creek runs through same, cutting about 160 acres on the west side, which has a comfortable log dwelling, and all necessary out-houses. The balance on the east side, contains about 380 acres, with good improvements, consisting of a new brick house with 8 rooms, and all necessary out-houses. The whole farm is enclosed and set in grass, except that in cultivation. I will divide or sell altogether, or to suit purchasers. Those wishing to examine the farm, will call upon the subscriber on the premises. ROBERT DOAK. September 19, 1866. 6-1.

Two Fine Shelby County Farms For Sale.
THREE Farms adjoin each other, and will be sold together, or separately, at the owner's option. One of 200 acres, and the other either two or three hundred acres, and seventy-nine acres, as the purchaser may choose. Both Farms are well improved, with plenty of good water, timber and grass. They lie in the Northern edge of the county, about two miles from the line of the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad, and about the same distance West of the Shelbyville and Smithfield Turnpike. Distance from Louisville, twenty-five miles. Neighborhood good, and schools and churches abound. The subscribers may be seen, and terms known, by a visit to the premises. JAMES WRIGHT. M. W. OGLESEBY. Oct. 3-2m.

FARM FOR SALE.
S. E. Executor of W. Welsh, dec'd, I will sell to the highest bidder, on December 22, 1866, his well known Farm, containing 380 acres, situated on the Louisville & Frankfort pike, 19 miles East of Louisville. On the Farm there is a good Brick Dwelling House, and all necessary out-buildings; about 300 acres in Grass; 30 acres of Wheat; plenty of never failing water; also, abundance of Rail Timber. Terms.—One-third cash in hand, the balance in two equal payments. The Farm will be sold on the above day, on the premises, unless sold privately. (Observer & Reporter copy, in Weekly, to amount of \$10 and charge this office.) Oct. 24-1st

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT MAILS arrive at 10 o'clock A. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. Close at 6 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. MIDDLETON, SIMPSONVILLE AND LONG RUN Mails arrive at 11:30 A. M., daily. Close at 1 P. M. CLAYVILLE, GRAEFENBERG AND BRIDGEPORT Mails arrive at 11:30 A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Close at 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

TERMS OF THE ATLANTIC.
Single Subscribers.—Four Dollars per year. Club Rates.—Two Copies for Seven Dollars; Five Copies for Sixteen Dollars; Ten Copies for Thirty Dollars, and each additional copy Three Dollars. For every Club of Twenty Subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or Twenty-one Copies for thirty Dollars. Specimen Numbers sent to any address for 25 cents. Postage.—The postage on the Atlantic is 24 cents per year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is ordered. Clubbing with "Our Young Folks."—The Atlantic and Our Young Folks will be furnished to one address for Five Dollars per year. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 124 Tremont Street, Boston. 2-1

WANTED.—AGENTS—\$25 to \$200 PER MONTH for Gentlemen, and \$25 to \$75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will sew, knit, quilt, quilt, bind, break, and enthrall beautifully—price only \$20—making the elastic lock such, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Office No. 253 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with returns and terms. dec.

Miscellaneous.

HON. AARON HARDING.
The following tribute to our present able representative we take pleasure in publishing. It is from the correspondence of the Louisville Courier:

I am aware that a number of men of ability and prominence are spoken of for Senator, among them the Hon. Aaron Harding, the present Representative from the Fourth District. He is in every respect the man for the times. He commenced his congressional career in 1861, when the dark and murky clouds of discontent hung thick over the political horizon, and as his record will show, has from that time till now always stood boldly for the Constitution and the liberties of the people. He saw that the Abolitionists of the North intended to take advantage of the unhappy condition of the country, which they had contributed so much to bring about, to accomplish their unconstitutional and infamous purposes, and in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 21st of January, 1863, after speaking of the dangerous and alarming proceedings of the party in power, he said:

"Thus it is, Mr. Chairman, that we are drifting on and on nearer to that fearful whirlpool, where this government of constitutional liberty, purchased with the blood of our fathers, and where this brightest hope of patriots may all be swallowed up and lost forever. And all this is being done under the insane leadership of Abolitionism, in defiance of the public will. The Abolition creed is short, but full of horror and blood."

Again he says—
"Mr. Chairman—Abolitionism has been the element of discord wherever it has appeared, whether in Church or State. It's whole history has been evil and only evil, and that continually." It moves and breathes in agitation, and lives on the gall and bitterness of strife. Its Unionism would strike down States and blot out stars from the national flag; its philanthropy a brutal thirst for blood; and its loyalty treason against the Constitution."

"Mr. Chairman—Abolitionism has now temporary control of this Government; it shapes its own policy, has everything its own way, and is fast working out its own destruction in the eyes of all thinking men. It is doomed, and will certainly fall beyond the reach of any political resurrection. The danger is, it may drag down the Government with it. But if this Government shall escape shipwreck and ruin, the people will learn one salutary lesson, dearly bought, and not easily forgotten, and that is, never to trust their Government and liberty in the hands of a fanatic and sectional party again. Sir, I have ever felt for our form of Government the deepest devotion. As the mother would bend over the couch of her dying child, and hope for restoration while there was life and breath, so would I hope for and cling to this Government. And yet I declare I have no hope, none whatever, from the present Radical policy; it never can save the Government and restore the Union; to my mind that is just as certain as if all were now swallowed up and lost in anarchy and blood."

In a speech delivered the 28th of April last, in Congress, upon the restoration of the Union, in giving the causes of our late troubles, he says:

"Mr. Speaker, the rebellion in the South can be said in extension much provocation, long and patiently borne; but the Northern rebellion can be said to have been a radicalism in the North is the source and origin of all the terrible convulsions and bloody horrors this country has suffered. The South made no aggressions on the rights of the North. It never intermeddled with, nor sought to control the domestic institutions of the States in the North. The South claimed only to exercise that control over its own domestic affairs it freely conceded to the North, and which was secured to both by a common Constitution. But the Radicals of the North, without the hope of benefitting that section, and with no temptation save the gratification of a fallen depraved and malignant spirit, denounced the Constitution as a league with death and a covenant with hell, and made lawless and unprovoked aggressions from year to year on the constitutional rights of the South."

"Sir, the times are alarming. The horizon is full of dark and ominous clouds. Let the true friends of the country, of every name, unite with the Democratic party of the North, rally around and sustain the President in his patriotic and noble stand for the liberty of the people, and the Northern rebellion will be crushed and subdued, our blood brought heritage of constitutional liberty wrested from its deadly grasp, and the Constitution, with the Union, restored and preserved."

I know of no man whose position in regard to past, present and future issues, is more clearly defined and better understood than that of Aaron Harding. We need such men as he, with broad, comprehensive views upon questions affecting the national welfare, and one who has proven himself an active, energetic man in guarding the interests of his State and nation. Mr. Harding is too modest to urge his claims for the office, and his friends throughout the State should press his name upon the attention of the Legislature. If the members of that body will examine his history and record, both as a legislator and private citizen, they will, I doubt not, elect him.

COMMENTS OF AN EDITOR.—If he does not fill his paper with news of importance, whether there is any or not, it is condemned for not being what it purports to be—a newspaper.

If he does not fill up one column every week with something laughable, his folio is pronounced uninteresting.

If a public nuisance should exist, notice of it would offend; and failure to notice would be censured.

If he does not publish all the marriages and deaths for 20 miles round, whether he hears of them or not, he is not fit for an editor.

If every paper does not contain a good portion of suicides, horrid murders and melancholy accidents, it is a dull and unwelcome visitor.

If the paper contains advertisements, the general readers murmur; if it does not, the business men will not give it their patronage.

If he writes against hoops, the women are down on him; if he don't, the men are.

If he steers an impartial course, he is said to be on the fence, if he jumps off he is smeared.

If a dozen or so kind friends call on him while he is correcting his proof-sheet and one or escapes detection, he is the greatest blunderhead in the world.

Drug and Book Store.

DRUG STORE.



B. B. ROSS,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND OF THE PUREST QUALITY, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, LIQUORS,

BRANDIES, WINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

DYESTUFFS,

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES, SPONGES,

SYRINGES,

SHOULDER BRACES,

PATENT MEDICINES

OF ALL KINDS;

And all articles usually kept by Druggists, besides

PERFUMERY,

TOILET SOAPS, COSMETICS AND POMADES.

Together with a Choice Selection of

FANCY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Combs, Feather Dusters, Toilet Sets, Toilet Bottles, Cologne Bottles, Flower Vases, Looking Glasses, Ladies' Baskets, Work Baskets, Card Cases, Card Stands, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Pictures, Picture Frames, Oil Paintings, Photograph Albums, Port Monies, Bill Cases, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Buff Holland, &c., &c.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

Carefully Compounded by persons of long experience.

BOOKS.



We also constantly keep on hand a Large Collection of

Miscellaneous, Religious, and Literary Books. Also,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Classical, Mathematical, and English Books.

HYMN BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS, DRAFTS, BILL PAPER, LEGAL CAP PAPER, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, ALL KINDS, VISITING CARDS, GOLD PENS, STEEL PENS, INK STANDS, PORTFOLIOS, WRITING DESKS, LEAD PENCILS, SLATES.

As LOW as can be bought elsewhere. Also a full supply of

COAL OIL LAMPS, PARLOR AND SUSPENSION LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNIES AND LANTERNS.

As LOW as can be bought elsewhere. Also a full supply of

COAL OIL LAMPS, PARLOR AND SUSPENSION LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNIES AND LANTERNS.

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COAL OIL LAMPS, PARLOR AND SUSPENSION LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNIES AND LANTERNS.

As LOW as can be bought elsewhere. Also a full supply of

COAL OIL LAMPS, PARLOR AND SUSPENSION LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNIES AND LANTERNS.

As LOW as can be bought elsewhere. Also a full supply of

Patent Medicines.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

THE BODY OF ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS is common RAW WHISKY OR ALCOHOL, which contains a great amount of Fuel Oil and other poisonous substances; whilst the body of EDWARD WILDER'S STOMACH BITTERS is Pure Old Bourbon or Copper-Distilled Whisky, the best and purest Whisky known or produced. The other ingredients are the most costly and powerful known medicinal. The preparation being made on the most scientific principle, that of displacement, thereby extracting all the medicinal virtue of the ingredients, which cannot be done in any other way—no other similar compound being made either than in the old style of decoction or maceration. Hence the great medicinal efficiency and virtue of these truly famous Bitters, which are being used and prescribed by the most eminent medical men for the following diseases: DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, AND ALL SPECIES OF INDIGESTION, INTERMITTENT FEVER AND FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL PERIODICAL DISORDERS. It will give immediate relief COLIC AND FLUX. It will cure COSTIVENESS. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for Delicate Females. It is a safe Anti-Bilious Alternative and Tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful Receptant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent Appetizer as well as Strengthening of the Digestive force, and is desirable alike as a Corrective and mild Cathartic.

This preparation has now only been before the public a short time, and in that time it has performed some of the most wonderful cures, certificates of which can be shown on application. It has been patented, and the proprietor claims for it, as it has been pronounced the formula having been shown, as it will be to any regular graduate, by the most eminent of the Medical Faculty.

Keep constantly on hand the Latest Novelties in their line, and would respectfully ask an examination of their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

Sept. 25-ly.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, was the subject of suffering humanity, sent free to all who would it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to pay by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

3 in. Dec. 19.

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our Improved Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machine sold in the United States for less than \$10, which is fully warranted by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Glazer & Baker, Singer & Co. and Batehall. All other cheap machines are inferior and the seller or user are liable to regret, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. June 13, 1866-ly.

FOR SALE.

MY Residence, situated at the West end of the town of Shelbyville, Ky., on the Louisville Pike, containing 13 acres of land. The dwelling has seven rooms, gas, hot and cold water, a good stable and one of the best lot of Horses in Kentucky; all the out buildings are new; a good variety of fine Fruit Trees. This is the most desirable residence in the country within one-half mile of the Court House, and convenient to all the schools. This property will be for sale until the 1st of January next. For further particulars, apply to

Nov. 21-6w.

FREE TO EVERYBODY!

A LARGE 6pp Catalogue, teaching how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blisters, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions and all impurities of the skin—How to remove Whiskers, restore, curl and beautify the hair; renew the age, cure Drunkenness, Nervous Debility, and other useful and valuable information. Every body send for it. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co. Chemists, 285 River Street, Troy, N.Y. Dec. 19th.

FOUND.

A Small sum of money which the owner can get by its advertisement, and undersigned desiring and paying for this advertisement.

Dec. 19th.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Druggist,

MARBLE FRONT. 57 N. 3rd St.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale by all dealers everywhere.

Oct. 21-ly.

Miscellaneous.

BOYDS'

LOUISVILLE

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

North-east cor. of Jefferson and Third Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844. CHARTERED A. D. 1848.

THIS INSTITUTION belongs to the National Union of Business Colleges, organized on a new and improved basis, and offers advantages impossible to be obtained on any other basis at present before the public.

The object of the Institution is to prepare young gentlemen to perform the duties of the accountant and business man.

COURSE OF STUDY.

BOOK-KEEPING, taught from records of actual business, as applied to every department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHING, &c.

Our Teachers are men of unusual ability and experience, and outside the University of Commercial College, for which students have the advantage of regular lectures on mercantile Law delivered to them by a member of the Bar.

Persons purchasing a scholarship in this College, will be granted, without charge, a membership admitting them to the many privileges in the National Union of Business Colleges.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

Commercial Course: Ticket good for life \$50.00.—Circulars sent free to any address on application. Students will be provided with Bonding by applying at the College Office. For further information, address J. J. BOYD, Principal.

THE SECOND TERM OF THE CURRENT

scholarship year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of February next.

It will be conducted exclusively as a College School, or training boys from 10 to 15 years of age in the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for affording every facility for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Grammar School in their early years.

In order to secure all the advantages of such a School, without the inevitable drawbacks of a miscellaneous number, it will be limited to 20 boys, whose character will be unexceptionable. No boy who is ignorant of the English language, or who is not a member of the Episcopal Church, will be admitted to this School, and such as are admitted longer than he is found to be incapable.

In the government of the school, corporal punishment in all its forms will be disallowed, for flogging and its kind, and no student inflicting any of the same shall be expelled from the school, and the parents of such a student shall be held responsible for the same.

All pupils from abroad will be required to become members of the Episcopal Church, and they will have their constant and kind supervision. Every necessary attention will be given to their personal comfort.

The College Chapel will be open every Sunday morning, where the members of the school will be required to attend Divine service according to the Liturgy of the Episcopal Church.

While this school will be conducted as an Episcopal Church School, none will be excluded whose parents and guardians may be willing to patronize it as such.

For circulars, containing the terms of the school, and other matters that may be interesting to parents, apply to the undersigned.

At Shelbyville College is a Diocesan Institution, under the jurisdiction of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Kentucky, its Bishops, Clergy and Laity, and especially its Trustees, are largely responsible and earnestly interested in its prosperity, and by their official attention and sympathy, as well as by their learned and godly counsels, they may encourage its development, and its assistance in their arduous works in laying broadly and deeply the foundation of a Church School that may, in the chosen terms of the Bishop, "become hereafter the Right Arm of the Diocese of Kentucky."

W. L. WALLER, President.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., Dec. 5.

DICK OWEN.

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R. T. OWEN & CO.,

Two Doors West of the Court House,

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Keep constantly on hand the Latest Novelties in their line, and would respectfully ask an examination of their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, was the subject of suffering humanity, sent free to all who would it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to pay by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

3 in. Dec. 19.

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our Improved Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machine sold in the United States for less than \$10, which is fully warranted by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Glazer & Baker, Singer & Co. and Batehall. All other cheap machines are inferior and the seller or user are liable to regret, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. June 13, 1866-ly.

FOR SALE.

MY Residence, situated at the West end of the town of Shelbyville, Ky., on the Louisville Pike, containing 13 acres of land. The dwelling has seven rooms, gas, hot and cold water, a good stable and one of the best lot of Horses in Kentucky; all the out buildings are new; a good variety of fine Fruit Trees. This is the most desirable residence in the country within one-half mile of the Court House, and convenient to all the schools. This property will be for sale until the 1st of January next. For further particulars, apply to

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FREE TO EVERYBODY!

A LARGE 6pp Catalogue, teaching how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blisters, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions and all impurities of the skin—How to remove Whiskers, restore, curl and beautify the hair; renew the age, cure Drunkenness, Nervous Debility, and other useful and valuable information. Every body send for it. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co. Chemists, 285 River Street, Troy, N.Y. Dec. 19th.

FOUND.

A Small sum of money which the owner can get by its advertisement, and undersigned desiring and paying for this advertisement.

Dec. 19th.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Druggist,

MARBLE FRONT. 57 N. 3rd St.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

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For sale by all dealers everywhere.

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That are offered to the trade. The prices at which

these goods are offered will be an inducement to all who wish to supply themselves, either for retail or canvassing purposes, or for their own use. We invite careful agents to the following list. The engravings are bold, spirited and attractive; the Maps are reliable, and are gotten up in superior style and at exceedingly low rates. Having the General Agency for the sale of these goods, we call the attention of canvassing agents to this list, and will, upon application, furnish terms to agents. Liberal commissions are given agents and retail dealers.

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The Charts herein three forms, beginning with sheets at 40 cents, and ending with sheets at \$1.50, and need only to be seen to be appreciated.

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This beautiful chart has large heads of George and Martha Washington, Mount Vernon Mansion, and much other interesting matter, and such as to give a clear, striking and artistic effect.

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